Ghost Town Interior Housing Scheme Pushed

The New Canadian
THE VOICE OF THE SECOND GENERATION
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Hastings Park Living Conditions Improve

Council, Committee Work Together

Gradual improvement of living conditions in Hastings Park was reported to the Japanese Canadian Citizens' Council Sunday afternoon by Ken Tomi Sakamoto, I. Yamamoto, H. Yamanaka, Shige Kameda and Mr. Shiomi, upon assistance that outside sources could lend to those within the station.

Improvement of medical services for the estimated 1500 people is looked forward to, as well as adjustments in army diet required to young children and babies.

The women's welfare committee of the Council is expected to go to work upon organization of young women in the Park, in order to provide needed help in child care, home nursing, and so forth.

A store, with a board of trustees, is due to be opened shortly to provide numerous small articles needed.

Start Recreation

A start in recreation for children was reported, with Kiyoshi Suga appointed as leader for boys' work in the Park. This program is to be expanded as rapidly as possible, and the Council approved expenditure of money for equipment. Donations of toys and other equipment are to be sought.

The Nisei Park Committee and the Council will attempt to co-ordinate activity by arranging for two council members to be present in the Park each day, and for the committee to name two delegates to the Council.

Thanks for Donations

Hajime Suzuki, Japanese Canadian Citizens' Council treasurer, has asked that the following donations to the Council be acknowledged, and that the thanks of the Council be extended to the donors.

Mr. A. Shimizu of the Empress Cafe, $10.00. Mrs. S. Nagata, 2330 Wall St., $10.00.

The Powell Lumber Shinbokai, $25.00 by Kaichi Nakata.

Hammond Japanese Farmers, $50.00 by Akira "Duke" [illegible].

Hompa Young Buddhist Association, $100.00 by Rev. T. [illegible].

To all of these public-minded citizens and organizations the Council has moved a vote of appreciation.

American Evacuee Tells His Tale

Whittier, Calif.

I surmise that you have read about the situation and the plight of the alien Japanese and their offspring born in the U.S.A. We are now in the process of mass evacuation from the Western coastal States to the inland. Reception camps are being constructed to move us there for the purpose of resetting us in other inland states. The order for the evacuation is very near—maybe in three or four days. Some have left already.

We moved out of Terminal Island during the last week of February, and we are now living in Whittier. We came in a group of twenty-five and are staying in a house which was formerly a Japanese school. The beds are all in one big room sans partitions, hence no privacy. The others consist of kids, older folks and five bachelors. We get an eyeful every morning and night. I was rather bashful at first, but I am really getting used to the whole set-up. To date, I never wore "P.J.'s" but now I have four pairs. Time does march on, doesn't it? I almost forgot, there are about three eligible gals. I never noticed them when we were on Terminal Island, but due to scarcity and no choice, I am getting to enjoy the little tete-a-tetes we have daily.

The war has really changed everything for us Nisesis. We hardly have anything we can call our own now. I have sold my store, stock and fixtures for less than half their value. In a way, I needed a little vacation. I was really getting tired working long hours every day. On the other hand, it upset my future plans. I was hoping to "middle-aisle it" this spring, but that's off now. The army has put restrictions on us, but I don't mind it much. Nothing hurts me any more. I might as well make the best of the worst.

How has the present war affected you? Are you still practicing? Lucrative? I hope nothing has changed for you. If it has, just take it like us. It's no use feeling bitter. It won't get you very far.

COMMISSION ISSUES GENERAL RESUME

People Urged To Discount Rumours

VANCOUVER, April 6.—When war-time evacuation of the B. C. coast has been completed, twenty thousand people of Japanese origin will have been moved to one of four projects now under way, according to a detailed progress report issued by the B. C. Security Commission today.

Male nationals will have gone chiefly to roadwork in the Province; the majority of second generation to Ontario roads or industry; farming and fishing families to farms in Southern Alberta and Manitoba; and thousands of women and children will have been placed in "Ghost Towns" in the interior.

(For complete text of the statement see page 3; for a Japanese translation, page 4.)

"Arrangements believed satisfactory to everyone" are being worked out under the "Interior Housing Scheme" Major Austin C. Taylor's statement declares.

The plan is to move whole communities of women and children intact into the interior ghost towns, and authorization from Ottawa has now been secured. "Hastings Park will be the Clearing Station for persons going into the interior" under this housing scheme.

Discounting of rumors is stressed in the Commission statement, which urges that the people "pay attention" only to the true facts as released by the Commission itself.

Camp Projects

Camp projects in B. C. have already accounted for the majority of Japanese nationals, ...ut projects in other provinces are being used to accommodate the Nisei. This is "because the Provinces expressed a wish to have Canadian Japanese" rather than nationals.

Chief feature of the beet project is that the "family unit will not be broken up." A family engaged in this type of farm labor, the Commission considers, "can be self-supporting and can rest assured of a reasonable living." Free housing, land, and staple furniture, such as beds, stoves, etc., are to be provided by the farmer.

Custodian To Act For Evacuated People

"Property delivered to the Custodian will be administered in the interests of the Japanese evacuated," according to a statement of the Security Commission. "This is not confiscation" declares the statement, which points out that "there seems to be a lack of understanding of the Custodian's duties."

Confusion thus far has arisen over the fact that the administrative policy of the Cutodian has not yet been defined. He is thus unable to answer many details which arise in the disposing of various kinds of property.

FARMERS TO GO SAT.-VARIED JOBS IN MANITOBA

Saturday night a group of 25 families will leave Mission for Alberta and an equal number will leave Haney bound for Manitoba, as evacuation of a projected 1,000 families to the prairies gets under way.

Family groups were chosen Sunday afternoon, following a meeting of some 50 farming representatives from the Valley, Commission officials, and sugar beet growers' association representatives from the prairies.

The families will be assembled Tuesday in Mission and in Haney for medical tests, interviews with the custodian, and officials in charge of sugar beet arrangements.

Groups to Alternate

Alternate groups will go from each separate locality to Alberta and to Manitoba, so that families in each area will have the choice of which province they prefer. "Ideal" families, however, wil be asked to go first.

An allowance of $2.00 is to be made for meals en route to the prairie points, and for families in need the Commission will grant $12 assistance, Commissioner John F. Shirras announced.

The Commission itself is responsible for the education, hospitalization and relief of Japanese evacuated into the prairies, and will have representatives stationed there to hear complaints.

Alberta Set-up

Explanations of the farming set-up in Alberta were given to the meeting by W. Andrews, from Lethbridge, who described the three irrigation districts centred in that city. Japanese families will be placed in districts adjacent to Raymond, Taber and Picture Butte.

Each farmer, Mr. Andrews said, has an average of 160 acres, so that the Japanese family will be anywhere from a quarter mile to a mile from his nearest Japanese neighbour, or in special cases just across the road.

The Manitoba area extends eastward from a line drawn between Portage la Prairie and Morden, through the Red River Valley, according to Mr. Graham, who is here from Winnipeg.

Manitoba Sugar Company

Sugar beet acreage is devel-

See "PRAIRIE" page 2.

●シュガービート作りの出發期日など

土曜日夜には二十五家族がミッションからアルバータ州へ向けて出發するし、同じ數の家族がヘーニーから[illegible]州へ向けて出發する。かうして一千家族にのぼる移動案に創始される[illegible]

此の家族的移動群は去る日曜日午後、フレーザーヴァレーの約五十の農者團体代表者とコミッションの役員と平原諸州のシュガー・ビート耕作者協合の代表者の會合の結果選定されたものである。

此の家族等は來る火曜日ミッション及びヘーニーに集合して身体檢査を受け、カストヂアン及びシュガー・ビート耕作移住者に關する取極めをしてゐる役員と會ふことになつてゐる。

他の集團は各地方からアルバータ州及びマニトバ州に行く事になつてゐるので、それらの各地方から行く家族は何れの州に向けて行くかを選定出來る譯である。併し理想的な家族が先きに出發できることになる。

平原州の目的地に至るまでの途中の食費として二弗が支給せられ、家族で困つてゐる向きには十二弗の補助を出す旨コミッショナーのシラス氏がの會合で發表した。

平原諸州に移動する日本人に對する教育、病院及び救濟はコミッション自身で責任を持ち、移住先きにはコミッションの代表者を駐在せしめ、苦情を聽取することになつてゐる。

マニトバ州の移住先はポーテイジ、ラ、プレーリとモーデンの中間に引いた線の東方に位するレッド・リヴアー・ヴァレーである。

シュガー・ビート耕作地はマニトバ砂糖會社が二名のフィールドメンを派出して開發しつゝある。此の地域にはシュガー・ビート作ればかりでなく、トラクター使ひ、牧畜業者、養鶏業者、野菜作りなどの一般的農者をも要求してゐるのである

The New Canadian

PAcific 8431 215 EAST CORDOVA

Vancouver, B. C.

A paper published by and for second generation Japanese in Canada and devoted to their welfare as citizens of Canada

A NATIONAL PROBLEM

(An Editorial from the "B. C. Teacher", official organ of the B. C. Teachers' Federation.)

CANADA'S achievement of nationhood has not been conspicuously rapid or complete. We still tend to think in terms of provincial boundaries rather than in terms of national unity or of international relationships. In combatting this petty sectionalism, the teachers of Canada have an important responsibility. We must clear up our own thinking in this regard and then co-operate with others to proclaim that many things hitherto casually assumed to be provincial problems and responsibilities are in point of fact Canadian problems and responsibilities.

The question of the Japanese-Canadians and Canadian Japanese is a British Columbia problem only incidentally and superficially; basically it is a Canadian problem, to the solution of which the citizen body of all Canada should be addressing itself.

For a whole generation British Columbia has been vainly trying to awaken the East to the significance of the immigration problems incidental to Canada's status as a Pacific power; Canada refused or neglected to handle the matter nationally and refused or neglected to give British Columbia authority to handle it provincially. Consequently, most of the things done relative to the Japanese question, in particular, have been unwise things and steps obviously necessary in the interest of Canada and of newcomers from the Orient have remained untaken. It is a discreditable chapter in Canadian history.

Following upon the declaration of a state of war between Canada and Japan there arose the obvious necessity of curtailing liberty of movement and occupation hitherto enjoyed by Japanese nationals in this Dominion. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police had had them under intimate supervision for a period of at least two years and a half but found themselves justified in interning only a remarkably small handful. However, the remaining 9,476 resident between the Cascade Range and the coast were rounded up for transfer to inland areas. This was a distressing necessity. Canadian residents of Japanese stock have been a conspicuously industrious and law abiding element in the Canadian community for a generation and against the Japanese not already interned no evidence of subversive activity or intention was forthcoming. In deed even some of those technically classed as Japanese nationals, especially some of those born in Japan but brought here in infancy and educated in Canadian schools, are as Canadian in outlook and modes of life and as fervent in loyalty to Canadian democracy as the proudest descendants of the United Empire Loyalists, or of the original pioneers of French Canada.

More serious, though, from the point of view of those Canadians jealous for the honour of Canada, is the case of the 13,000 people of Japanese stock who are Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization but who find themselves involved in the same compulsory migration and curtailment of liberty. Their only offense is their ancestry and the physical characteristics that render it evident. Need we be surprised if some of them are wondering just what Canadian citizenship means?

As stated in these columns last month, it is now at once too late and too early for serious discussion of the removal order; it must be accepted as a fait accompli. Moreover, it is quite manifestly the desire of the authorities to reduce to the minimum the loss and humiliation incidental to the expulsion of these Canadian citizens from their homes and means of livelihood. In this it is the manifest duty of the rest of us to support the responsible authorities in every way within our power. However, Canadians to whom Canadian and British traditions are a sacred heritage, cherished for long generations, should refuse to be easy in their minds until the problem of these fellow citizens of theirs has been given a final solution that is honourable to this Dominion.

Concentration camps of whatever sort will not provide that final and just solution, no matter how inevitabley necessary they may be for the moment. The solution will be found only in carefully planned dispersion, carried into effect just as rapidly as is humanly and humanely possible. In that dispersion and subsequent absorption every part of Canada must be ready to play a generous and patriotic part. This is a Canadian problem; not a local problem, and it must be handled in a national fashion.

What about it, Canadians of the Maritime provinces? What share in the solution may be expected from you, Quebec? Is Old Ontario going to rise to her responsibilities in this matter? Is there no place on the prairies for some of these unfortunate people? Is British Columbia going to be content to get them off its mind by getting them out of sight of the occidental majority? All told, they constitute about one-fifth of one per cent of the population of this Dominion. **Is that too many for the people of Canada to handle? An affirmative answer should make every Canadian, with a heart to feel and a mind to think, blush with shame and indignation.**

Nisei To Work For Welfare Of Evacuees In Hastings Park

(For the past two weeks the Nisei sub-committee to the advisory committee on welfare has been active in formulating plans to assist in needed welfare work in the Japanese community.

The following detailed plan of action is proposed by the committee, which has co-ordinated a number of groups working toward the same end, and attempted to organize a working program so that existence in the clearing station will not be limited to mere animal functions.

The report of the committee has been endorsed by the Japanese Canadian Citizens' Council and the committee itself approved as the welfare committee of the Council.)

(1) **The Education Committee** . . . offers suggestions for the education of women at Hastings Park. Classes in English, home nursing and dietetics, child care, clothing and visual education are mentioned.

Work camp education, however, has been given the greatest consideration with plans made according to personnel. Included in the program as a first service is instruction in methods and formation of representative self - government, from which might develop a governing body to sponsor education and to draft study outlines and material. Reading groups and book clubs could be organized. The "Japanese Canadians" is suggested as the basis for study of problems of Canadian-born Japanese.

Workers Educational Association Extension departments and University of Alberta are sources from which study outlines on Trade Union functions and organization, Co-operatives and a course on Civics can be secured. Other sources are Canadian Adult Education Association and Frontier College. The last named wishes to place 8 workers in the camps to carry on its work.

(2) **Child Welfare Committee:** Since the education of pre-school children up to the present time has been conducted wholly by religious denominations, a committee of four of the supervisors of the United and Anglican Churches, had made a study of a kindergarten system for Hastings Park. The proposed plan . . . is carefully thought out and the religious organizations represented have the necessary administrative staff, experience and personnel. This plan, with a recommended staff, has been made available to the Nisei Sub-Committee which has adopted it as their program for child welfare.

The teaching personnel includes some 16 persons, each of whose qualifications are specified. A number of these teachers have degrees in music, other have teachers' certificates for B. C. and some others have done specialized work and study in child education and psychology.

When this committee is granted permission to proceed with this work at Hastings Park they will commence immediately.

3) **Women's Welfare Committee** . . . has concerned itself chiefly with the Manning Pool and has divided its work into the following divisions:

1. **Personal Services:** to administer to the immediate needs of the women as to information, health direction, outside contacts and communications.
2. **Teen-age Girls' activities.**
3. **Informal Education:** Conversational English, elementary geography, and educational films.
4. **Sewing, Knitting and Crafts:** To help supply equipment, materials and clothing and to organize groups.
5. **Home Nursing and Cooking Classes.**

Each division with members now designated is ready to act as a working unit.

4. **An Employment Agency** is in process of being formed. To begin with it will act in coinjunction with agencies in Eastern Canada, one the Anglican Social Welfare, the other the United W.M.S., to help receiving people who wish to make their homes in the East.

(5) **Family Welfare Bureau** . . . has been formed to function as a source of aid to those families where the responsible member has been removed. This group wil trp to assist in bringing to the attention of the proper authorities, families in ned of aid.

6) **Music, Drama and Entertainment Committee** . . . has prepared for programs to be presented at the Pool.

(7) **Recreation Committee.**

(8) **Library Committee.**

(9) **Clothing Pool** with a supervising committee is open to receive all donations.

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Surgical Supplies, Abdominal Belts, Syringes, Knee Caps, Ankle Caps.

ALL AT AMAZING REDUCTIONS

TAKAHARA SHOKAI

Corner Main and Powell PAcific 2954

Prairie Evacuation, Cont. from Page 1

oping under sponsorship of the Manitoba Sugar Company which sends out 12 field men to help the farmers with their crops.

The Manitoba section is confined to sugar bets only but a variety of general farm labor, including tractor men, stockmen, poultry men, men, market gardeners, etc. are needed.

Imigration Hall No. 2, capable of accommodating people, will be used as a clearing station in Winnipeg for families going to work in Manitoba.

Farming System

Southern Alberta water, Andrews explained, though comparable to pure mountain water of the coast, is wholesome, free from impurities, and one becomes used to an alkali taste.

The farmer who hires a Japanese family must provide a shack, and this is to be brought up to certain standards set by the Commission. In the past they have been used only in the summer months but they must be improved to make them habitable during the cold winter.

The beets in Alberta are planted by the farmer or by machinery, and the work of the employee is to cultivate and thin by hoe and hand until July. The crop is harvested in the fall, being lifted up by the farmer with a plough. The laborer's job consists of chopping, cleaning and piling for the farmer to haul to the factory.

Between planting and harvesting of peas, cutting and harvesting, other work is available in the harvesting of peas, cutting hay, and stooking

[R]OADS, ONT. MILLS, BEET FIELDS, INTERIOR TOWNS

[Th]e following is published for the [gene]ral information of the persons of [the] Japanese race who are being [evac]uated from the Protected area [unde]r Order-in-Council No. 1665, [date]d March 6th, 1942.

[A] good deal of speculation and [rum]ours regarding the evacuation of [pers]ons of the Japanese race from the [prot]ected area has been brought to [the] notice of the Commission charged [with] the responsibility of carrying [out] the Government's orders of March [...]last. The Commission has from [time] to time, endeavoured to put a [stop] to these rumours by acquaint[ing t]he Japanese Committee, working [with] the Commission, with the true [facts], but the results are not very [satis]factory as the rumours still per[sist].

[On]e such rumour was to the effect [that] when the Niesi were sent to On[tario] they would be put into uniform [and] made to join the Army. Also [that] they would be used to man tank[ers] operating on the Great Lakes. [Thes]e are quoted as an example of [the] baseless rumours being bandied [abou]t.

[Th]e following are the true facts [of w]hat the Committee is trying to [do.] PAY ATTENTION TO THEM [AN]D NOTHING ELSE. The Com[miss]ion will keep you advised from [time] to time if there is any change.

PROJECT CAMPS

The Commission has had a great [deal] of difficulty in finding places to [whic]h the Japanese could be evacu[ated] in order that they might earn a [livin]g for themselves and their famil[ies]. Their situation was different to [that] of the Germans and Italians who [have] also been ordered out of the pro[tecte]d area, but who have been given [no a]ssistance. The reason is obvious [and] there is no need for the Com[miss]ion to make any explanation on [this] point; suffice it to say, that with[out] Government assistance, the Jap[anes]e people, Canadian or National, [woul]d have had great difficulty in [find]ing employment. Because of [this] it was decided to open road Pro[ject] Camps. The Projects, although [nece]ssary, could have waited until [afte]r the War was over. Therefore, [the r]ate of wages paid had to be scaled [dow]n to fit the problem with which [the] Government was faced and as a [resu]lt the following notice was pub[lishe]d and distributed.

NOTICE

"In order to clarify any mis[und]erstanding, which may exist in [the] minds of persons of the Japan[ese] race who are being evacuated [fro]m the protected area to work [proj]ects and camps, twenty-five [cen]ts per hour is the rate of wage [pai]d by the Government with the [foll]owing exceptions:

[Con]struction Foreman	$.30 to $.40
[Mai]ntenance Foreman	.30 to .35
[Sub]-Foreman and Straw Boss	.30
Carpenters	.35
Carpenters (rough)	.30
Broadaxe Man	.30
Steel Sharpeners (hand)	.30
Saw Filers	.30
Axemen and Fellers	.30
Timekeepers	.25 to .30
Clacksmiths	.30
Drillers(h and)	.30
Powdermen	.30
Hook Tenders	.35
Rigging Slingers	.35
First Aid Man	.30

Married men will be required to assign to their wives the sum of Twenty Dollars ($20.00), per month and the Government will pay the following rates for each child:

1st Child	$5.00 per month
Following 4 Children	$4.00 per month

Twenty-five Cents pepr meal will be charged for board at the Camps.

These camps are being put into operation for the sole purpose of providing employment for persons of the Japanese race evacuated from the protected area who can not otherwise secure employment.

The Government will endeavour to find employment in private industries for large groups, particularly Ontario, in the Pulp Mills and Logging Camps and persons of Japanese origin so employed will receive the prevailing rate of wage paid by the industry.

In cases where wives and families of men in camps are residing in the clearing station at Hastings Park, a nominal sum will be charged for the board of the wife. This amount will not exceed Ten Dollars per month. Children will be boarded free.

Work rooms will be provided at the clearing station equipped with sewing machines, etc., and in cases where a family has no funds available for the purchase of clothing, cloth and other necessary materials will be provided by the Commission for such purpose in the event that same is necessary.

B. C. SECURITY COMMISSION".

THIS NOTICE SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

Most of the Japanese Nationals are working on Camp Projects in British Columbia, and the Neisi are being sent to other Provinces. The reason for this is because the Provinces expressed a wish to have Canadian Japanese sent there, and we endeavoured to comply with their wishes. The Ontario Government is using Schreiber, Ontario, as a Clearing Pool for Road Projects, and eventually for the work camps and placed in Pulp Mill projects, etc., they will be paid the current rate of wages for the district and, when this Commission considers it advisable to take Road camp workers and place them into industry it will insist that the current rate of wages in the district be paid.

Ontario Labor Department

The camps in British Columbia and Alberta are under the Department of Mines and Resources, with the exception of those on the Hope-Princeton Highway which are under the Provincial Labour Department. The Camps in Ontario are under the Ontario Labour Department.

The policing of all these Camps is under the direction of the Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police. While it is not the opinion of this Commission that there will be any molestation at the Camps, it was considered, as a precautionary measure, that such policing was necessary.

This is all for the camps just now, and we will now pass on to some other activities which the Commission feels will interest the people to be evacuated.

BEET GROWING AND FARMING

The Commission, through lengthy negotiations, arranged for the movement into Manitoba and Alberta of farmers and their families who are used to farming and the handling of root crops. The Commission is glad to be able to send large groups to the Beet-growing areas in Southern Alberta and Manitoba for the reason that it means that the family unit will not have to be broken up, which is something the Commission regrets very much in the case of those who have to go to work camps. We hope to settle several hundred families in these two Provinces to work in the beet-growing districts. The season for work is from the 15th of May to the 6th of November, and there is an interval of about six weeks when work can be secured at harvesting, etc.

The prevailing contracts and wages will be paid to all families as are paid to other people who are engaged in this class of work. The Commission considers that a family engaged in this work can be self-supporting and can rest assured of a reasonable living. Housing accommodation is provided free as well as an acre or two of land which the family may cultivate for their own use. Certain staple furniture is provided such as beds, chairs, stoves, etc. Other assurances have been given to the Commission, and representatives will reside in the districts and see that they are carried out.

INTERIOR HOUSING SCHEME

One of the largest problems facing the Commission was the finding of places outside the Protected area where women and children as well as aged members of a family could live. We have secured such accommodation in the Interior of British Columbia and we are certain that arrangements are being made which will be satisfactory to everyone concerned, when the details are worked out.

This plan has taken us considerable time to develop but now that we have the necessary authority from the Government to move the people into these areas. We expect these towns to be put into good shape, and it is hoped that communities can be moved to these places, intact insofar as the women and children are concerned, or so far as we are able to carry out such a plan.

Police protection will be provided in these towns just the same as it is provided in the Road camps. No one need fear molestation by any person, and the necessities of life will be provided as well as hospital accommodation and medical attention for all who need it.

Clearing Station

Hastings Park will be the Clearing Station for these persons going to the Interior and being evacuated from the areas outside of Vancouver. There are probably many questions which remain unanswered in what the Commission has had to say so far, but in a difficult understanding such as this, it is impossible to foresee every little contingency.

The Commission, however, would like to reiterate that it will allow of no case of hardship among the evacuated people or those under its charge if the same is brought to its attention. This is a definite promise we are required to fulfill by the Government, and, with the co-operation of the people, we intend to carry it out.

The law gives the Commission full power in regard to the movements of the evacuated people and their protection, both economically and in every other way, while the war is on.

CUSTODIAN OF PROPERTY

A Custodian of (Alien) property has been appointed by the Government and charged with the protection of all property placed voluntary under his control. This is not confiscation and the Custodian will administer the property in the interests of the people which should prevent them from disposing of their assets at a sacrifice or in an unfavourable market. We mention this because there seems to be a lack of under standing of the Custodian's position.

We repeat that property delivered to the Custodian will be administered in the interests of the Japanese evacuated, taking into consideration debts he owes in the Protected area, and such property will not be disposed of at a sacrifice to pay such debts.

We feel that it is in the interest of those evacuated to place their property under the Custodian's control, and **if this is not done before leaving the Protected area, the Custodian can not protect the property during the absence of any person evacuated.**

AUSTIN C. TAYLOR,
Chairman, B. C. Security Commission.

Prescriptions

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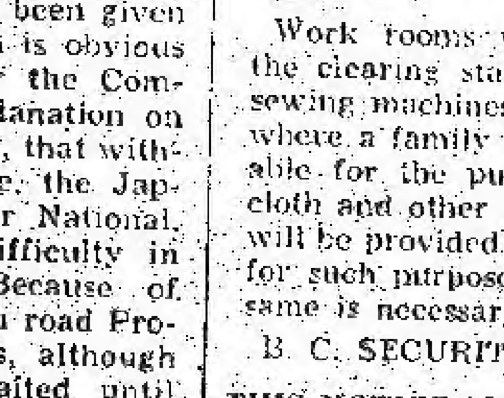
Powell Drug Co

[3]99 Powell - Pacific 5936



[NISEI] DUE TO LEAVE

Schreiber, Ontario, and Taft, Three Valley, and Solsqua on the C.P.R. mainline near Revelstoke are the destinations for which additional groups of second generation are due to leave via C.P.R. at 7.15, Tuesday night.

Going East, Girls

Nisei girls, interested in striking out into Eastern Canada and wishing to seek employment in eastern cities, are asked to contact Eiji Yatabe of the Japanese Canadian Citizens Council at the office of The New Canadian.

Wedding Bells Still Ringing

Nakamura—Tamura

The marriage is announced of Nieko, second daughter of Mr. Seisaku Tamura, 1527 West 5th, to Mr. Hiroshi Frank Nakamura, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Tatsuki Nakamura, 233 Princess Avenue.

The marriage was performed at five o'clock on February 21 by the Rev. G. H. Villett, at Canadian Memorial Chapel, with Mr. J. E. Welton at the organ.

Miss Mitsu "Billie" Tamura attended her sister, and Mr. Hajime Suzuki was the groomsman.

Okamato—Mitani

The Maple Ridge Baptist Church was the setting Saturday, April 4, for the marriage of Tatsuye, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Mitani, Sr., of Haney, B. C., to Mr. Isamu "Sam" Okamoto, second son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Okamoto, 3443 Whittier Avenue, Victoria. Rev. A. J. L. Haynes performed the ceremony. The groom is well-known in Nisei circles, being National President of the JCCL, and an active Church worker.

●日本人全部に對する告示

一九四二年三月六日附總督令一六六五號に依り防禦地帶より立退きを命ぜられた日本人の爲に次の事を告示する

該三月六日附の法令の施行の任にある當コミッション當局者に日本人立退きの件に關し多大の想像乃至風說が巷間に行はれてゐる樣見受けられる。當コミッションとしては時々刻々當局と協力して時局に當つてゐる日本人委員會に事實を知らせ風說の取消に努めてゐるが、種々な風說が未だに取行はれ満足な効果を得られない。

一例を擧ぐればオレゴン州に送られる第二世は强制的に陸軍に入隊せしめられるとの噂が流布せられた。又グレート・レーキの油槽船運用に使用せしめられるとの噂もあつた。以上は巷間に流布されてゐる流言蜚語の一例である。

左に記載するは當コミッションが現に爲さんとしてゐる事實であるが、左に記載されてある事にのみ留意し他の風說には耳を藉さない樣希望する。當コミッションに於ては左記計畫に變更のある場合は其の都度一般に發表する。

當コミッションは日本人を立退かす場所に關し立退後も當人及其の家族の生活の費を得られる樣な場所へ移住さすべく多大の苦心を拂つてゐる。日本人の立場は同じ法令の下に立退かねばならぬドイツ人及イタリー人と立場を異にする。ドイツ人及イタリー人には何等の援助を爲してゐない。理由は明口で當コミッションより說明を要しない。日本人の場合、政府の補助がない際は就職、困難するは言を俟たない。以上の理由に依り日本人が道路工事に使用すべく決定されたものである。然し之等の道路工事は必要ではあるが、待てば戰後迄待つも差支へのないものである。斯るが故に賃銀も事業の必要性に應じて少額である。其の結果次の如き告示を發表し各方面に配布した次第である。

●告示

防禦地帶より撤退してキャンプに行く日本人の間に起つてゐるかも知れぬ誤解を解くために賃銀其の他の事を次の如く明白にして置く

▲基本賃銀は一時間廿五仙▲コンストラクション・フォーマンは三十五仙から四十仙▲ストローボッスは三十仙▲大工は三十五仙及び三十仙▲ブロードアッキスマン、シーフアイラー、鍛冶屋、バサダーマン、應急手當係等は三十仙▲フックテンダー及リギングスリンガーは三十五仙

●妻帶者は彼等の妻に對して一ケ月二十弗を送金することを要求され、子供に對しては政府から次の率で支給する

△子供長男(女)に對し一ケ月五弗次の四人には一ケ月四弗宛

●キャンプでは一食二十五仙宛を請求する

●これ等のキャンプは防衛地帶より撤退し他に就働口を見付け得ない日本人に就働口を與へるためにのみ運營するものである

●政府は個人經營の產業に於てもオンタリオ州のパルプミル、ロヤンダキャンプ等の就働口を周旋する努力をなすが之れ等の個人經營產業に於ける日本人の賃銀は之れ等の產業に於て普通に拂はれてゐる率で支給されるで

●男がキャンプに行き、妻や家族がヘースチングス・パークのクリヤリング、ステーションに住んでゐる際は妻より食料を少額請求するが此の額は一ケ月十弗を超えず、子供は無料である

●クリアリング、ステーションにはソーイング、ミシン其の他を備へ付けた仕事室を設け着物を買ふ金のない家族には、必要に應じて布地其の他必要なる材料を當局より支給する

ビーシー セキュリティー コミッション

以上の告示は殊更說明を要しない。第一世の大部はビーシー州内のキャンプに就働し、第二世は他州に送られつゝある。これは他州より日系加奈陀人を送る樣にとの希望に依るもので當局に於ても此の希望に添ふべく努力してゐるのである。オンタリオ州政府はシュネイバーを道路工事用クリアリングステーションとして使用し將來適當な者を他の產業に此處を中心として送るべく企圖してゐる。若し前記の如くキャンプより人員をパルプ工場其他に送る場合は賃銀は其の地方に於いて現在支拂はれてゐる額が支給さるべく又當コミッションにても道路工事就働者を他の工業に送る必要があると認めた際は其の地方に現在支拂はれてゐる率で賃銀を支給する樣周旋する積りである。

ビーシー州及びアルバータ州内のキャンプは全部鑛山及び資源局(Department of Mines & Resources)下に置かれる。但しホープ、プリンストン間街道は州政府勞働局管下に置かれる。オンタリオ州内のキャンプはオンタリオ州勞働局の手で管理される。キャンプの警備は[illegible]依り爲される。これは當コミッションがキャンプ内における妨害行爲を豫期した爲になされるものでなく、單に豫防手段として斯くの如き警備が必要との意見に基くものである。

キャンプに關する事は以上に止め、更にコミッションの他の事業を詳述し度い。下記の事業も日本人の注意を喚起するに充分であると信ずる。

砂糖大根栽培及農業

當コミッションに於ては數次に亙る會議の後マニトバ及アルバータ州に根菜作物(根を取る作物、大根ポテト等)の取扱に經驗ある農者及其の家族を移作せしむる準備を完了した。アルバータ州南部及マニトバ州の砂糖大根耕作地區に家族を送り得る事は當コミッションの欣快とする所でキャンプに送られる人々に同じ待遇を與へてゐない點は當局者の甚だ遺憾とする所である。此の二州の砂糖大根耕作地區に數百家族を送るやう待望してゐる。就働期間は大畧五月十五日頃より十一月六日頃迄であらう。此の間約六週間林麥等收穫其他の仕事に從事する事が出來る。

契約、賃銀は此の種の仕事に携はつてゐる他の人々と同樣の條件の下に爲される。尚コミッション當局は此の仕事に從事する家族は充分自活をなす事が出來更に相當の生活を營む事の出來る事と思ふ住居設備は自家用の土地一エーカー乃至二エーカーを無料供給せられる。ベッド、椅子、ストーブ等目前に迫つて必要の家具も供給せられる。其の他の數件の事項が當コミッションに保證せられた。然[illegible]等の會務が實施せられる[illegible]事になつてゐる。[illegible]これを遂行する事が多々[illegible]ある。然し之人々の協力の下にこれを果す積りである。

州内住居計畫

防禦地帶外に婦女子及び老齢者を住居せしむるに適した場所の詮衡が本コミッションに課された最難の仕事であつた。本コミッションはビーシー州奧地に適當な地を探し得て現に種々準備を爲しつゝある。これは細目に亙る計畫が完成し實際には何人にも滿足を與ふるものなる事を確信するものである。本案は當局者に依り相當の考慮の後に完成せられたもので既に政府より當コミッションに之れ等の地區へ人々を移動せしめるに必要な權限が附與されてゐる故、本コミッションに於ては之れ等の町村を整頓し婦女子に關する限り又今迄の各日本人社會を其の儘移住せしめたく思つてゐる。之等の町村はロード、キャンプと同樣の方法で警備せられる。外部よりの不法行爲の心配は不必要であり、生活必需品、病院施設、醫藥手當等必要に應じ與へられる。

ヘースチングス公園はビーシー州奧地に向けて行く者及晩香坡市外より立退きを命ぜられた者の爲のクリアリング、ステーションとして使用せられる。

以上本コミッションよりの說明にて不充分の點がある事は想像に難くないが斯くの如き困難な事業企圖に際しては之れに附隨して起る總ての細かな問題を豫想する事は不可能である。

然し當コミッションとしては立退きを命ぜられた人々又は其の保護下にある人々が困難に陷りし事が知れた場合、それを放置する樣な事のない事を繰返し强調し度い。

財產管理

法令は我コミッションに、立退きを命ぜられた人々の行動保護に關し戰時中各種を與へてゐる。その保護は經濟上其他總てに亙る。

・財產管理人は既に政府に依り任命せられ、自發的に委任せられた財產の保護に當つてゐる。行き詰敎ではなく、管理人は一般の人々の爲め財產を管理するものである。斯くする事に依り各個人が不必要の犧牲を拂つて各自の財產の處分を爲す事を防ぐものであり、管理人の立場に關し種々疑點がある樣に見受けられる故此の點を指摘し度い。再び繰返すが財產管理人に委任せられた財產は、立退かねばならぬ日本人の爲を計つて管理せられ、防禦地帶内に債務が有つてもその支拂の爲め財產を不當な價段で賣却する樣な事はない。

斯く我コミッション當局者は財產を管理人の手に委任する事が立退く人々にとつて得策なりとの見解を有する。更に若し[illegible]退以前にこれを爲さざる場合に財產管理人が立退く人々の不在中その財產の保護を爲す事が出來ない

△ ▽

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